

A
KEY
TO THE
PLATE
OF
THE SECTION
OF
THE HORSE.

PRICE £2 . 2 . 0

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AS THE ACT DIRECTS 1806, BY LONGMAN, REES, AND ORME, PATERNOSTER ROW; S. NICHLEY,
No. 24, FLEET STREET; AND MRS. COX, ST. THOMAS'S STREET, BOROUGH.

PRINTED BY T. HARPER, JUN. AND CO. 5, CRANE COURT, FLEET STREET.

No. II.

The Third Number of this Work is in a State of Forwardness, and will contain the Skeletons of the LION and the STAG. Price Two Shillings.

Anatomical Plates lately published by J. MURRAY, 32, Fleet Street, London.

	£.	s.	d.
1. ANATOMICAL PLATES of the BONES of VARIOUS ANIMALS, drawn from Nature, by GEORGE KIRTLAND. No. I. containing the SKELETON and AGES of the HORSE, Price	0	2	0
2. The ANATOMY of the HORSE's FOOT One Plate coloured, Price	0	7	0
3. A large PLATE, Twenty-eight Inches by Twenty, representing at one View, the principal BLOOD-VESSELS of the HUMAN BODY, carefully drawn from injected Preparations under the immediate Direction of the most eminent Surgeons in the Kingdom. By GEORGE KIRTLAND, Anatomical Draftsman. Upon a Canvas Roller, accompanied by a Plate of the same Size, containing a correct coloured Outline, with a very copious Explanation, Price	2	2	0
4. A PLATE, engraved from a very accurate Drawing by KIRTLAND, exhibiting, at one View, the BLOOD-VESSELS of the HEAD, with their NAMES and REFERENCES. Price coloured	0	10	6
5. A large folio PLATE, coloured, exhibiting the anterior BLOOD-VESSELS of the ARM, Price	0	10	6
6. A coloured MAP of the EXTERNAL and INTERNAL EAR, from a Preparation of an eminent Surgeon, magnified to Four Times the Size of Nature, Price	0	5	0
7. A coloured PLATE, giving a very accurate transverse SECTION of the EYE, much magnified, accompanied with a short EXPLANATION. By Dr. HOPPER, Price	0	3	0
8. ANATOMICAL PLATES of the EXTREMITIES of the HUMAN BODY, copied from ALBINUS: consisting of Twelve Engravings, Six of which are coloured. Small 8vo. Price	0	5	0
9. ANATOMICAL PLATES of the BONES and MUSCLES of the HUMAN BODY, copied from ALBINUS. In Numbers, 4to. with coloured REFERENCES, Price each	0	2	6
10. ANATOMICAL PLATES of the EXTREMITIES of the HUMAN BODY, copied from ALBINUS, with coloured REFERENCES, 4to. Price	0	7	0
11. A large folio PLATE, exhibiting an anterior and posterior VIEW of the BLOOD-VESSELS of the THIGH, Price	0	10	6
12. THIRTY PLATES of the COW-POCK, and SMALL-POX, coloured from Nature. 4to. Price	3	3	0

A
KEY
TO THE
PLATE
OF
THE SECTION
OF
THE HORSE.

PRICE £2 . 2 . 0

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AS THE ACT DIRECTS 1808, BY LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME, PATERNOSTER ROW; S. HIGHLEY,
No. 34, FLEET STREET; AND MRS. COX, ST. THOMAS'S STREET, BOROUGH.

PRINTED BY T. HARPER, JUN. AND CO. 4, CRANE COURT, FLEET STREET.



AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

WHEN I first formed an idea of executing a Plate of the entire Section of the Horse, there appeared so many obstacles on a further consideration of the plan, that I had almost given it up altogether; but having made two engravings of a Section of the Horse's head, which are already before the Public, the idea of making a section of the whole body was again renewed by Mr. Clark, Veterinary Surgeon (who wrote the description of the above mentioned plates of the head), as a subject peculiarly useful to those in the veterinary business in particular, and offered me every assistance in his power for bringing this subject forward. Accordingly, we went to Smithfield, in the afternoon of a Friday, to purchase a proper subject for dissecting. But chance made a better provision for the purpose than we could; a cart-wheel having passed over a Horse's foot in Newgate Market, crushed the coffin and pastern bones so absolutely, that it was found impracticable to make a cure of it; it was therefore ordered to be killed, and accordingly, furnished us with a much better subject for our purpose, than the one we expected to have got in the market. Thus having got a proper subject, and having had it taken to the slaughter-house, we proceeded thither for the purpose of dissecting it. And our first consideration was to provide proper conveniences for the purpose, and to put it into a proper position, both for dividing, and Drawing it likewise if possible. But no sooner had we considered these points, than we saw the difficulties we had to encounter with; which I believe is the cause why a subject of this importance has not been executed before this time; it most undoubtedly has passed through the contemplation of man's

mind ; but when they saw so many difficulties arise, and so much time and expense attending this (and, perhaps, many other projects of a similar nature), which are philosophically useful, it has pallied the attempt, and they have left those undone for a preference to others of a more lucrative and less useful tendency. But, to return to our subject ; our first effort was to run it up by ropes fastened to its hind legs to the beams in the slaughterhouse, in order to get it into a perpendicular direction ; this we found impracticable, until we had removed its head and part of its neck ; this being done, our next consideration was how to divide it so as to preserve the true position and appearance of the parts, without their being so much torn and disfigured by the saw, as to make them appear confused ; this we effected, by taking out the bowels which if we had attempted to give a section of, with the other parts of the viscera, would only have tended to hide such other parts as were more material to be brought into sight, and would have been nothing more than a confused appearance of the divided orifices of the intestines themselves. Thus, by taking out the bowels, we were able to get at the other soft parts of the viscera, so as to divide them downwards (as the subject was suspended) through the abdomen and thorax, home to the trachea, with a knife ; on being about to divide the spine, we judged it wiser to saw through the vertebræ close to the one side of their spinous processes, than through the processes themselves (keeping as close a tendency to them all the way as possible), for two reasons. First, that it would keep the whole spine strongerttogether, and more in its natural position, than it would have been, had we divided them directly down the middle. Secondly, we should have cut directly through the trunk of the Aorta, and of course, destroyed the Mediastinum, which was absolutely necessary to be preserved in a section, as the only practicable method of shewing its real position. The pubis is divided directly through its symphysis, in order to shew the true shape of that bone in its natural situation. This being a Mare, and the bowels being removed, the Uterus consequently falls out of its natural situation, Mr. Clark therefore thought it more expedient to have the body of the uterus

represented entire, that the situation and form of the horns of the uterus might be better understood; and also the Bladder being represented whole, will be easier understood by the younger student, at least, than it would have been by making a section of it. The body being thus divided, it was necessary that it should be put in such a situation as was most natural, and most convenient to draw from. Our next care was to lay down a scale of so many parts to an inch, as would regulate the parts drawn, to the proportion of the same parts in the animal itself; so that the whole being drawn upon the same scale, gives the proportionate difference of parts one to another. Thus having, according to the foregoing mode of proceeding, drawn the outlines of all the material parts in, to our satisfaction; I had it taken to my own house, in order to finish up the Drawing, and preserve the natural appearance of the colours, before they were too much changed by being exposed to the air.

In this representation, there is a strict attention paid to the local appearance of the parts; and no more are removed from their natural situation than was absolutely necessary; neither have we dissected any parts away in order to bring others into view (as is customary in anatomical subjects); nor are some trifling parts noticed, on account of their being destroyed by the saw, or so much torn as to render them confused; as the intention of this plate is to give a clear and true representation of the general structure and disposition of the parts there described. As our intention is to make a general series of drawings of the various parts of the viscera, &c. separately, for the information of those whom it may concern, at a reasonable price, without entering into the history of diseases, or the medicines proper for them; of which books, there are plenty already published, but of the anatomical parts there is not; for those that are any way useful, or true to nature, are so expensive, or so difficult to be procured that they cannot be had by those, to whom they would be the most useful; and others that have been executed at a cheaper rate, are so bad, and so untrue, that they only serve to mislead the student, instead of giving him that information which he is in search of. But with regard to our present

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

subject, there is nothing represented in this plate, but the true and natural appearance of the parts; nor have we given any thing more than barely their names in the Index, as we think it more advisable to leave the Public to reason on the properties of the parts as they think proper. We have, indeed, inserted a few remarks on the property of the Diaphragm, as being very useful and necessary for every body to make themselves acquainted with, and with which we were favoured by a gentleman in the veterinary business, of the most extensive abilities, who has examined and revised the whole of this Index; so that I believe we can assure the Public, that what is herein stated may be relied upon.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

SECTION OF THE HORSE.

WHEN we take a general view of the body of a Horse, divided in the manner which this plate represents, we are forcibly struck with the vast length of the spinous processes of the back bone; particularly those of the withers, the highest of which, or the process of the fourth vertebra of the back, measured ten inches and a half, which gives the whole spine of the back a tendency downwards to the setting on of the neck; where it passes rather more than half way between the upper and lower parts of the neck, or rather the withers and upper part of the breast bone: from whence it rises almost in a perpendicular direction to the occipital bone. The head, therefore, is supported more by the ligamentum colli and transversalis muscles of the neck, than by the bones themselves; in the same

manner as the legs are supported more by the ligaments and tendons, than by the bones of the feet.

It is therefore from this judicious management in nature, that the apparent burthen and enormity of weight is removed from being an inconvenience to the animal; and the largest and most weighty muscles, are placed above the projecting part of the ribs and upper parts of the extremities. The viscera, by this economy of nature, is neither so much in bulk, nor so heavy, as one would imagine from the external appearance of a Horse; the most weighty parts of the viscera being the liver and the heart. The lungs, which, when inflated by the breath of the Animal, occupy nearly one half of the cavity of the body, and being naturally of a

EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.

light substance, prevents any great pressure on the chest; while the amazing strength of the os sacrum and innominatæ, as supported by the thigh-bones, relieve the abdomen from any inconveniences arising from the pressure of the bowels.

The next object, which attracts our attention, is the length of the œsophagus, being from the opening of the fauces to the pylora nearly four feet in length; which appears to be as much a cause why a horse is said not to be capable of vomiting, as that reported to be, *viz.* of the velum palati coming in contact with the bottom of the mouth, or rather with the root of the tongue, and which prevents a horse from breathing through his mouth. But without entering into the physiology of the parts, which I think will be better left for the reader to reason upon, according to his discretion, I shall proceed to the

INDEX.

FIRST, OF THE HEAD.

Beginning with the Brain.

1. The Arbor Vitæ, or Cerebellum.
2. The Cerebrum. 3. its medullary substance. 4. its cortical substance.
5. The Corpus Callosum.
6. The Plexus Choroides.—The pineal gland is not shewn in this view of the brain, as the division is made a little to the right side.
7. The Pituitary Gland, or Cella Turcica.

8. The Optic Nerve.

9. A portion of the medullary substance being a division of the right lobe of the corpora quadrigemini.

10. The Crus Cerebri, or origin of the nerves and medulla oblongata; which latter is composed of the same substance as the white parts of the brain.—Passing out of the head, in a curved direction, it continues its course all along the upper and middle part of the body of the vertebræ, in a cavity formed by the junction of the spinous and transverse processes of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebræ, until it reaches the os sacrum 87, where it becomes larger between the last vertebra of the loins 85, and the beginning of the sacrum; and where it is divided into a bundle of tails or fibres, but not so distinct as in the human body: it then becomes narrower towards the end of the sacrum, and finally loses itself when it gets opposite the sixth bone of the tail. It is covered and protected by a theca formed by a portion of the dura mater which covers the brain; which sheath becomes thicker and stronger as it passes down the neck, and along the back it is closely attached in parts to the cavity formed by the processes of the vertebræ*.

11. The Occipital Bone; 12. its spinal process; 13. its basillary process.

* For a more particular account of the brain, see Mr. Clark's Description of the Section of the Horse's Head.

AN EXPLANATORY



EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.

light substance, prevents any great pressure on the chest; while the amazing strength of the os sacrum and innominate, as supported by the thigh-bones, relieve the abdomen from any inconveniences arising from the pressure of the bowels.

The next object, which attracts our attention, is the length of the œsophagus, being from the opening of the fauces to the pylora nearly four feet in length; which appears to be as much a cause why a horse is said not to be capable of vomiting, as that reported to be, *viz.* of the velum palati coming in contact with the bottom of the mouth, or rather with the root of the tongue, and which prevents a horse from breathing through his mouth. But without entering into the physiology of the parts, which I think will be better left for the reader to reason upon, according to his discretion, I shall proceed to the

INDEX.

FIRST, OF THE HEAD.

Beginning with the Brain.

1. The Arbor Vitæ, or Cerebellum.
2. The Cerebrum. 3. its medullary substance. 4. its cortical substance.
5. The Corpus Callosum.
6. The Plexus Choroides.—The pineal gland is not shewn in this view of the brain, as the division is made a little to the right side.
7. The Pituitary Gland, or Cella Turcica.

8. The Optic Nerve.

9. A portion of the medullary substance being a division of the right lobe of the corpora quadrigemini.

10. The Crus Cerebri, or origin of the nerves and medulla oblongata; which latter is composed of the same substance as the white parts of the brain.—Passing out of the head, in a curved direction, it continues its course all along the upper and middle part of the body of the vertebræ, in a cavity formed by the junction of the spinous and transverse processes of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebræ, until it reaches the os sacrum 87, where it becomes larger between the last vertebra of the loins 85, and the beginning of the sacrum; and where it is divided into a bundle of tails or fibres, but not so distinct as in the human body: it then becomes narrower towards the end of the sacrum, and finally loses itself when it gets opposite the sixth bone of the tail. It is covered and protected by a theca formed by a portion of the dura mater which covers the brain; which sheath becomes thicker and stronger as it passes down the neck, and along the back it is closely attached in parts to the cavity formed by the processes of the vertebræ*.

11. The Occipital Bone; 12. its spinal process; 13. its basillary process.

* For a more particular account of the brain, see Mr. Clark's Description of the Section of the Horse's Head.

AN EXPLANATORY MAP OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.



EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.

14. The Parietal bone.
15. The Frontal bone.
16. The Nasal bone.
17. The Intermaxillary bone.
18. The middle Incisor teeth.
19. The symphysis of the lower jaw.
20. The Palate bone, or palatine process of the maxilla superior.
21. The Septum Narium, covered by its membrane.
22. The Ethmoidal bone.
23. The Sphenoid bone.
24. The right process of the fork of the Os Hyoides.
25. The Tongue.
26. The Lingualis.
27. The Stylo-glossus.
28. The Genio-glossus.
29. The Genio-hyoideus,
30. The Mylo-hyoideus.
31. The cut edge of the Velum Palati, which, instead of terminating in a uvula, as in the human fauces, continues down and lodges loosely on the upper and posterior part of the tongue, shutting in the fauces from the mouth, so that a horse cannot breathe but through its nostrils.
32. The cavity of the left nostril.
33. The left Eustachian tube.
34. with 33 and 32, comprehend the Fauces in this side of the head.

35. The Constrictors of the Pharynx cut through.
36. The naked membrane of the pharynx.
37. The Frontalis muscle.

IN THE NECK.

38. The Rectus internus major capitis.
39. 40. 40. The seven Cervical vertebræ.
41. The Rectus externus minor capitis.
42. The Rectus posterior major capitis.
43. 43. The Longus Colli of the right side.
44. 44. The Longus Colli on the left side.

These two last muscles arise from the sides of the posterior part of the fifth, from the fourth, from the third, from the second, and from the first vertebræ of the back, in a Horse, also from the seventh and sixth vertebræ of the neck, by tendinous heads, which lay superiorly and posteriorly behind the muscle itself, as they appear at 44. And they are inserted tendinously into the anterior and inferior part of the bodies of the fifth, fourth, third, and second vertebræ of the neck, and lastly, into the protuberance which is in the inner part of the Atlas 39; inclining more towards the middle of the head as they ascend towards their final termination: which is the cause why the origins of that on the left side, 44, appears, and only the insertions of this on the right side, 43, appear.

45. 45. The Ligamentum Colli. This powerful liga-

EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.

ment is well calculated to take off from the muscles the weight of the head, when the animal grazes, and to give attachment to all the extensor muscles of the neck. It arises from almost all the spinous processes of the vertebræ of the back, but principally from that of the third, and is seen in this view inserting itself very strongly into the back part of the occipital bone, for nearly half its thickness; the second, or lower part of this ligament goes to be inserted into the spinous process of the second vertebra of the neck, and part is inserted loosely into the third vertebra, and the lowest part is more divided into bundles of fibres, which are attached to the muscles of the neck.

46. 46. 46. 46. The Intertransversarii posterior colli.

47. The Spinalis cervicis.

48, 49. The Sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

50. The Sterno-thyroideus.

51. The Sterno-hyoideus.

52. A small part of the Quadratus genæ, or Platysma myoideus.

53, 54, 55, 56. The Larynx. Having given a section of the larynx in my former plate of the head, I thought it would convey more information to give the cartilages of the larynx entire, as they appeared on the muscles being as cleanly dissected away, as the connection of

the parts would admit; as it shews their real situation and connection one with the other, as also how the fork of the hyoid bone is connected with the larynx. 53. The Epiglottis. 54. The Arytenoid cartilage. 55. The Thyroid cartilage. 56. The Cricoid cartilage.

57. 57. The Trachea, for the most part cut through the middle in this section, and composed of fifty-nine rings in its fore part in this subject; but in that part next the spine, opposite the beginning of the dorsal vertebræ, they begin to unite two into one, for four or five times downward, where six or seven of them form but one broad thin cartilage on the back part, and next to the lungs there are two or three layers of those cartilages lapped one over the other. It is composed of three coats, the principal of which are its rings, which are cartilaginous; under which, on the inside of its back part, is a muscle of considerable thickness, and is lined by a ligamentous coat, which terminates in the fauces. Its use is to keep up the office of respiration; in which capacity it acts as an Air pump, to evacuate foul air, and to return fresh in its stead.

58. 58. The Œsophagus, which originates in the fauces and terminates in the stomach, it is composed of three coats; the external one is a thin membranous substance, the next is a muscle of some thickness, but very soft and pliable; the inner

EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.

coat is a soft white membrane, formed by a portion given off by the membrane which lines the fauces.

SECONDLY, OF THE BODY.

IN THE THORAX.

59. The small Lobe of the Lungs, not divided in this subject, on account of the division being a little to the one side of the middle.
60. 60. The Left Lobe of the lungs, seen by cutting away parts of the mediastinum.
61. The appearance of the lungs, where the right lobe was cut away.
62. The Thymus Gland.
63. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. The Heart.
63. 63. 64. The fleshy part, of which 64 is the septum, which divides the two ventricles from each other. 65. The posterior Ventricle, which answers to the left in the human heart. 66. The Cordæ tendinæ. 67. The posterior Auricle. 68. The anterior Ventricle.
69. 69. Orifices of the Pulmonary Artery.
70. The Pericardium.
71. 72. The trunk of the Aorta. 71. Its origin, from the posterior, or left ventricle; 72, the origins of some of the Intercostal Arteries from the aorta, seen where some of the membrane has been rubbed off.
73. 74. The Mediastineum, in which is seen, next the spine, small arteries running to, and on

the body of the œsophagus. 73 Part of the mediastineum cut through, to shew in part, the left cavity of the thorax, in which is seen part of the left lobe of the lungs, and through the pleura, part of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh ribs, with their intercostal vessels,

75. The Pleura, through which is seen, part of the first and second ribs, with part of the first internal intercostal muscle.

76. 77. 78. The Sternum, on which are seen circular shapes of a more porous property than the other part of the bone, and which are formed by the terminations of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, and the cartilaginous union of the seventh and eighth ribs; 77. The articulation of the first rib; 78. The Ensiform cartilage.

79. 79. 80. 80. The Diaphragm; 79. 79. its fleshy parts; 80, 80. its tendinous parts. This muscle is situated in the Horse, in an oblique direction, forwards toward the heart, dividing the cavity of the thorax, from that of the abdomen, and is one of the most useful muscles in the body. It is the principal muscle in respiration, and is so perfect in this office, that its action in assisting those of the abdominal muscles in agitating the bowels, expelling the fœces, urine, and fœtus during labor, are of the utmost importance.

This muscle is so considerably susceptible of motion, that if the diaphragmatic nerves are in

EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.

the least compressed, they are immediately thrown into a languid, or paralytic state, and the respiration more or less impeded also, according to the degree of pressure applied on them; but this impediment is immediately relieved, the moment those nerves are relaxed, or set at liberty again.

The anatomical structure, and function of the Diaphragm, shews the impropriety and danger of girting Saddle Horses too tight, and too far back under the belly; in which situation, the diaphragm presses against the lungs, by which pressure the return of the blood is prevented, and the Animal is in danger of being suffocated, if he is not immediately relieved by slackening the girths, or sartingle. This is a common cause of suffocation in horses, and the true cause of this accident is never known, even to them who have been the authors of it.

81. 81. 82. 82. 83. The Dorsal Vertebrae, in number eighteen, sometimes nineteen; their bodies, 81, are tied together by very strong elastic cartilaginous bands, as are also all the other vertebrae of the spine. 83, an exfoliation of bone which appeared in this subject, uniting the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth bodies of the vertebrae together, on their lower part. 82, their spinous processes; between which are seen strong transverse ligaments, which tie the processes toge-

ther, in the same manner as the intercostal muscles do the ribs.

IN THE ABDOMEN.

84, 84, 85, 85, 86. The Lumbar Vertebrae, in number five, sometimes six. 84, 84. Their bodies; 85, 85. Their spinous processes; 86. an exfoliation of bone, uniting the lower part of the second, with that of the third vertebra of the loins.

87. 87. 87. The Os Sacrum, composed of five parts.

88. The Ossa Coccygis is composed of sixteen bones, and not of eighteen, as has been generally described; which error has been introduced by dissecting the Tails of Asses instead of Horses, the former having two bones more in the Tail than the latter.

89. 90. The left Lobe of the Liver. 90. The substance of the liver cut through, in which appears orifices of the vena portae, and hepatic arteries.

91. 92. 93. The Stomach, which is represented whole in this plate, by turning it out of its natural position, in order to shew its true shape. 92. The passage of the oesophagus into the stomach. 93. The Pylorus, or the passage of the food from the stomach into the intestines.

94. The Pancreas.

95. The Spleen,

96. The left Kidney.

97. The Emulgent Artery, passing from the aorta to the kidney.

EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.

98. The Emulgent Vein, passing from the kidney to enter the vena cava.

99. 99. The left Ureter, seen coming from the kidney, and passing under the peritoneum, towards the left and lower side of the posterior part of the bladder.

100. 101. A continuation of the Aorta, after passing out of the thorax through the diaphragm, into the abdomen; at 101 it terminates; by dividing itself into the two large iliac arteries, of which the left Iliac Artery, 102, is seen immersing downwards behind the peritoneum.

103. The mouth of the left Iliac Vein coming from the pelvis into the vena cava, of which only a small portion remains in this view, the trunk of the cava itself being removed with the other part of the body.

104. 105. The Rectum, divided toward the sphincter of the anus, 106; but entire towards the other end: as far as 105, the fibres are fleshy and pliable, and run in a horizontal direction to a kind of stricture, formed for the purpose of condensing the dung into a kind of balls, as it passes from the other part of the rectum, which is composed of fibres, running transversely into a sort of band, which passes all along the middle of the surface of the gut.

107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. The Uterus. 107. The external

Labia of the Pudendum, on the left side. 108. The Clitoris. 109. The Urinary Passage out of the bladder. 110. The inside of the Vagina, the other part is left intire; as is also the body of the uterus itself. 111. The Os Uteri. 112. The body of the uterus, covered by the Peritoneum 118. 113 The right Horn of the uterus cut off. 114. The left Horn intire. 115. 116. The Falopian Tube. 117. The left Ovaria, on which is seen indistinctly, through the peritoneum, the Spermatic Vessels, running from, and to the vena cava and aorta.

119 Part of the right Ureter, passing under the peritoneum to the bladder.

120. The Bladder, with its corrugations, seen by removing part of the peritoneum.

121. The Os Pubis.

122. The Udder.

123. The Epigastric vessels

124. The internal parts of the abdomen, covered by the peritoneum.

125. 125. The Pectoralis primus.

126. The Pectoralis secundus.

THIRDLY, OF THE EXTREMITIES

IN THE FORE LEG.

127. The Biceps flexor cubitus.

128. Heads of the Triceps extensor cubitus.

129. 130. The Supinator radii lon^gus

EXPLANATION OF THE SECTION OF THE HORSE.

131. The Flexor carpi radialis.

132. The Os Radius.

133. The Flexor sublimis.

134. 135. The Fasciæ, which cover the above muscles dissected, in order to bring the muscles themselves more into sight.

136. The Ulna.

IN THE HIND LEG.

137. The Rectus Cruris.

138. The Vastus internus.

139. The Sartorius.

140. The Gracilis.

141. The Pectinalis.

142. The Semimembranosus.

143. The Plantaris.

144. The Popliteus.

145. The Tibialis posticus.

146. The Gemellus, or Gastrocnemius internus,

147. 147. 151. The Flexor longus, which forms the flexor perforans of the foot.

148. 149. 150. The Gastrocnemius, forming the tendo Achillis, 150.

152. 153. The Extensor longus.

154. The Annular ligament.

155. The Os Tibia.

156. The Os Calcis.

157. The Os Patella, or stifle joint.

158. The Fascia-lata of the thigh.

*Already Published, for the Use of Gentlemen,
Veterinary Surgeons, &c.*

| | | | |
|--|----|----|----|
| The ANATOMY of the HORSE'S FOOT, in one large Plate, coloured, Price . | £. | s. | d. |
| | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| The AGES of a HORSE, being one large Plate of the TEETH, coloured, Price | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| A SECTION of the HORSE'S HEAD, being two large Plates, coloured, shewing the Appearance of the INSIDE of the HEAD, on being divided longitudinally, with a Letter-Press description, Price | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Or the above may be had together, mounted, on a Canvass and Roller, Price . . | 2 | 2 | 0 |

Published by LONGMAN, HURST, REES, and ORME, Paternoster Row; S. HIGHLEY, No. 24, Fleet Street;
and Mrs. COX, St. Thomas's Street, Borough.

OF WHOM MAY BE HAD,

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription,
A LARGE COPPER PLATE PRINT
OF THE
BLOOD-VESSELS OF THE HORSE;

Also may be had, as above, together or separate,
ALL KIRTLAND'S ANATOMICAL PLATES OF BLOOD-VESSELS, &c.

T. HARPER, Jun. and Co. Printers, 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street.

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

No. II.

PRICE 2s.

ANATOMICAL PLATES

OF

BOONES

VARIOUS ANIMALS;

Drawn from Nature and Measurement,

BY GEORGE ARTLAND.

NUMBER II.

CONTAINING

The Skeletons of the Greyhound and Elephant.

LONDON:

Printed by S. GRIFFITHS, 11, Great Street, St. Martin's Lane.

AND PUBLISHED BY J. MURRAY, NO. 32, FLEET STREET.

*Already Published for the Use of Gentlemen,
In to try Surgeons, &c.*

| | | |
|--|---------|------|
| THE ANATOMY of the HORSE-SHOOT, in one large Plate, coloured, Price | 2s. 7d. | 0 |
| The ANATOMY of a HORSE, on one large Plate of the TEETH, coloured, Price | 0 | 10 6 |
| A SECTION of the HORSE-HEAD, being two large Plates, coloured, shewing the Appearance of the INTERIOR of the HEAD, on being divided longitudinally, with a Letter-press description, Price | 1 | 16 0 |
| Or the above may be had together, mounted, on a Canvass and Roller, Price | 2 | 2 0 |

Published by LONGMAN, HURST, and ORME, Paternoster Row; S. HIGGLEY, No. 24, Fleet Street; and J. ST. THOMAS, West, Borough.

WHICH MAY BE HAD,

Proposed to be Published by Subscription,

A LARGE COPPER PLATE PRINT

OF THE

BLOOD-VESELS OF THE HORSE;

And may be had, as above, together or separate,

ALL KIRTLAND'S ANATOMICAL PLATES OF BLOOD-VESELS, &c.

T. HARPER and Co. Printers, 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street.

